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COMMUNICATION.

THE LAY PREACHER.

—"Awake thou that sleepest."—
EPHESIANS, 5: 14.

Of those persons who may be said to sleep with their eyes open, a numerous classification can be made. And firstly, I would notice the extensive denomination of idlers. Who can be said to be more under the necessity of an awakening than the idler. Who is more insensible to the calls of duty and a wakeful conscience? Who can be more culpable or more guilty of a breach of gratitude, than the idler. For the great amount of our services here to be rendered what a small alotment of time is allowed us to perform them? Whoever yet, when he was casting his last lingering look behind upon the fading world and was sensible that this earthly course was finished, could cheerfully and truly say to himself, I have finished the work that was given me to do? Who could look back on a course of years, now forever taking their flight, and see amidst them, no vacant space passed even by him, unimproved to himself, useless to his fellow creatures and unsanctified by his maker? Even among the good, few I apprehend have realized a case like this. What then must be the sensation of him, who has spent half his time in the neglect of all service, whether temporal or spiritual, when the last scenes of his life are fading in his view and he finds it too late to redeem lost time.—Such scenes are not however calculated to interest those who are habitually negligent of duties. They cannot, or rather will not, view them otherwise than at a distance. I would therefore endeavor to arouse the idler from his lethargy, by calling his attention to the ever wakeful industry of nature in all her works. To the unceasing operation of causes and the continual production of effects.—Where none of the creatures of God spend an idle hour and where even inanimate nature, in her utmost miniature, seems to be ministering to the order of their Creator. I would present to his attention something of the immensity of the products of this work of providence and of the harmony and beauty in which all is produced. I would then request him to contrast the situations in which he finds placed his friends and fellow men—those who are constantly in the exercise of some laudible employment, with those who are as constantly in the neglect of them; and if I failed here I should little hope for success from further exertion.

We often hear of men of leisure; of gentlemen who can live at ease and enjoy themselves, as if their services for this world were chiefly over; but I apprehend that false views are entertained in regard to such a condition of life.—The obligations on us, as rational, social and accounable beings, can never admit, I apprehend, of the justice of the dissignation of a man of leisure; or at least, they can never recognize it as a legitimate title. A man may have acquired property sufficient to place him above the most of the necessities and many of the casualties of life; but this was but one of his minor duties; and the success in this but opens him to a wider and nobler and more important field of labor where his services are increased by his increased abilities to perform them. If there be any situation in life more desirable than any other, it must be, I think, his, who is placed above the common necessities for the means of a livelihood and with the ample power of dispensing the blessings which he enjoys among those around him; having a heart so to do and a will so determined. Many there are who might, but do not enjoy this enviable felicity. And this brings me to another class of men who need to be aroused from their moral sleep;—I mean the worldling, of whom I may say more hereafter. But to the man of wealth, who having obtained his competency of this world and rests here as if all his task was over and hereafter to be a man of leisure; to him I would say, "awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead." Awake and lay hold on eternal life. Awake and begin, if you have not, your labors of love, of benificence and of charity. Awake and behold a morning brighter and sweeter than ever yet broke upon your opening vision.

A very large proportion of mankind are idlers more or less; and probably there is no part of our daily duties more important than that of a strict watchfulness over our time. Our acts, our words and our sentiments, bring with them and leave after them, something of monition, whereby we give them more or less examination; but our use of time passes off unheeded and much of our lives is wasted in little odds and ends of our existence, that amount in the aggregate to a large proportion of the whole. To bring all these little items to count to our credit in the great account current which we must one day settle forever, is an object of vast importance.

TITLES OF ACTS

Passed by the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, A. D. 1831.

An act to incorporate the town of Stetson.

An act to change the name of the Bangor Literary Club.

An act for the preservation of Fish in the town of Columbia.

An act to incorporate the first Roman Catholic Society in the town of Hope.

An act making further provision for the partition of Real Estate.

An act to set off Adam Weed from Thorndike to Knox.

An additional act to regulate the Shad and Alewive Fishery, in the town of Warren, in the County of Lincoln.

An act to authorize the town of Wells to assess a tax on the owners of dogs.

An act to incorporate the town of Hampton.

An additional act respecting the agencies of Insurance Companies.

An additional act for the maintainance of Bastard Children.

An act to set of a part of the town of Hermon, and annex the same to the town of Hampden.

An act to incorporate the town of Amherst.

An act to set off John Grindle and others from Sedgwick to Bluehill.

An act to enable Piere Riberot Cazeauz and Lundall Pitts Cazeaux to inherit and hold lands within this State.

An act to incorporate the Maine Association for improvement in the breed of horses.

An act additional to an act, to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish.

An additional act regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery.

An act additional to an act, to incorporate the Cumberland Insurance Company.

An act making valid the Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and for other purposes.

An act altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset.

An act to modify the terms and conditions of the act for Separation.

An act establishing a Fire Department in the town of Portland.

An act authorizing the town of Portland to elect a board of Street Commissioners.

An act to set off Daniel Moulton from Standish to Gorham.

An act to annex part of the land of Ephraim Thompson and StephenRounds to Brownfield.

An act authorising the appointment of certain persons to publish intentions of marriage and solemnize marriages in the unincorporated places of Aroostook and Madawaska, in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot.

An act to alter the times of holding the Court of Sessions in the County of Lincoln.

An act to set off Nathaniel Malbon from Cornville to Milburn.

An act authorising the town of Portland to lay out and make a road over tide waters.

An act to prevent the destruction of Pickerel in Pleasant Pond situated in Jefferson and Whitefield.

An act establishing the Brunswick and Topsham Atheneum.

An additional act to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and steel, for limited times.

An additional act respecting highways.

An act to establish a Literary Institution in Westbrook.

An act to set off a part of the town of Canton, and annex the same to the town of Jay.

An act enlarging the powers of Constables in the towns of Calais, Robinston, Perry and Lubec.

An additional act regulating Judicial Process and Proceedings.

An act to incorporate the Strout's Point Wharf Company.

An act authorizing the inhabitants of the North District in the County of Washington, to choose a Register of Deeds.

An act to regulate the taking of Fish in Sheepscot River.

An additional act concerning records of Justices of the Peace.

An act authorising the town of Bangor to build a bridge over Kenduskeag Stream.

An additional act relating to the State Prison.

An act to incorporate the town of Houlton.

An additional act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of Highways. and providing for the appointment of County Commissioners.

An act to incorporate the town of Bradford.

An additional act concerning the Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

An additional act defining the powers of the Judicial Courts in granting reviews and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the York Manufacturing Company.

An act concerning Corporations.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Augusta Hotel.

An act altering the division line between the Counties of Hancock and Washington.

An act to regulate the Alewive Fishery in Franklin.

An act authorising the Selectmen of the town of Bangor, to appoint a Corps of Fire Engineers.

An act for the prosecution and punishment of accessaries in Felonies.

An additional act relating to appeals.

An act to incorporate the town of Blanchard.

An act revoking the charter of the Kennebunk Bank.

An act to establish the Reed Ferry Company.

An act additional to acts to incorporate the Proprietors of the Saco Boom.

An act to incorporate the Pleasant Point Manufacturing Company.

An act to incorporate the Proprietors of Carlow's Island Bridge at Eastport.

An additional act for the preservation of fish in the Penobscot river and Bay, and several streams that empty into the same.

An additional act relating to Engineemen.

An act to divide the town of Berwick, and to incorporate the easterly part thereof into a town by the name of North Berwick.

An act to set off James Meader from Westbrook to Falmouth.

An act to set off the land of John Gowen and others from Acton to Shapleigh.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Congregational Meeting-house in Limerick.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Austin Steam Grist Mill.

An act to incorporate the Portsmouth Company.

An act authorising the County Commissioners of the County of York to lay out a public highway over the tide waters of the Kennebec river.

An additional act regulating the Fishery in the Kennebec river, near the seven mile brook in the town of Vassalborough

An act additional to an act, establishing and regulating the Fees of the several officers, and other persons therein mentioned.

An act to establish the Bangor and Brewer Ferry Company.

An act to incorporate the Proprietors of Bethel Bridge,

An act in addition to an act to incorporate the Stillwater Canal Corporation.

An act to incorporate the Proprietors of Livermore Falls Bridge.

An act additional to an act, to incorporate the Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An act additional to an act to incorporate the Proprietors of the Bangor Pier Corporation.

An additional act respecting the attachment of property on mesne process.

An act to incorporate the Sidney Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An act additional to the several acts, for the preservation of Fish in Penobscot river and Bay, and the several streams emptying into the same.

An act to prevent the destruction of Pickerel in Wilson, Cocknewaga, South and Cobeseconte Great Ponds, in the towns of Monmouth and Winthrop.

An act regulating cost in criminal prosecution.

An act to establish the Hancock Ferry Company.

An act to incorporate the Proprietors of Middle Bridge at Calais.

An additional act to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

An additional act to incorporate the Sebago and Long Pond Steam Boat Navigation Company.

An act to incorporate the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An additional act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork.

An act to set off Thomas L. Brown from Wilton to Temple.

An act to authorise the Selectmen of Hallowell to appoint an additional number of Enginemen.

An act additional to an act establishing the Court of Common Pleas.

An additional act exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress.

An act to incorporate the Parsonsfield Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Titcomb Belgrade Academy.

An act to prevent the destruction of Pickerel in Pushaw Lake, in the towns of Dutton, Kirkland and Orono in the County of Penobscot.

An act to abolish Special Pleading.

An additional act, respecting the Winthrop Bank.

An act altering the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the Counties of Hancock and Washington.

An act respecting the anchoring of vessels on the fishing grounds near Mananas and Monhegan Islands.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Fulton Steam Mills.

An act to establish the Kennebec Boom Corporation.

An act additional to an act, to establish the Bucksport and Prospect Ferry Company.

An act providing for the first meeting of the County Commissioners in Kennebec County.

An act respecting Colleges.

An additional act regulating Elections.

An act to change the names of certain persons.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Waterville, Gardiner and Boston Packet Company.

An additional act to the several acts relating to the taking of Salmon, Shad, and Alewives in the Kennebec river.

An act to prevent the filling up and obstruction of the St. Croix River.

An act to regulate Banks and Banking.

An act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

An act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other timber.

An act to incorporate the town of Madawaska and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Triconic Bank

An act to incorporate the Maine Bank.

An act to incorporate the Calais Bank.

An act to incorporate the Bangor Commercial Bank.

An act to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this state a tax of 50,425, 01 dollars.

An act to incorporate the York Bank.

An act in addition to an act regulating bail in civil actions.

An act for investigating the money received on account of the Massachusetts claim for Military service.

An act to continue the Banking Corporations therein named, and for other purposes.

MANNERS.

I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantages of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congeeing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand—the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—"How are you my old friend!"

ANECDOTE.—As an illustration of the forbearance of troops on the second of the memorable "three days in Paris," the following incident is related, which we copy from an article in the last Quarterly Review:—"A shop-keeper, near the Boulevard, came from his house, and taking deliberate aim, fired on one of the mounted officers, who was at the head of the party—he missed him and run off, but, as soon as he had reloaded his gun, returned, and again fired and again missed; upon which the officer rode up to him, and instead of cutting him down as might have been expected, he said to him quietly, 'Now my friend, you have shown that you are but a bad marksman had you not better stick to your shop?

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce and the politeness of a merchantile House in New-York for the following VERY IMPORTANT NEWS, of a

GREAT BATTLE

BETWEEN THE POLES & RUSSIANS, brought by the Brittania from Liverpool, which arrived at New-York on Thursday, 14th inst.—*Portland Adv.*

HARD FIGHTING IN POLAND.

(Extracts from Private Letters.)

WARSAW, Feb. 28.—Early on the morning of the 25th inst, the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, not less than 25,000 men, drew forth their whole army in line of battle in front of the forest, and began a most desperate attack on the left wing of the Polish army, near Jablonna. The attack was manfully sustained by the General Uminski (who had just arrived, having recently made his escape from Prussia;) he succeeded after fighting very hard, to repulse and drive them back, and having taken 8 pieces of cannon, spiked them, neither having horses nor time to take them off; he however at length succeeded in driving the Russians to the Forest, and stop their firing.—Gen. Uminski then attacked the Russian centre, and penetrated their lines, making dreadful slaughter, having driven them from their position.

It appears that Gen. Diebitsch had calculated on penetrating Warsaw on Friday and so fullfil his promise to the Emperor, to reinstate him on the throne of Poland in a month from the day his Imperial Majesty had been dethroned; but on Friday the month expired. Having received the reinforcements, he brought the whole into action, with his 400 cannon playing away all day. Being so close to the town, you may suppose what were the feelings of the inhabitants, particularly the women. It appears he calculated most on the left wing of his army, where he had an enormous force, with which he expected to be able to penetrate the right lines of the Polish army, situated near Crochow under the command of Chlopicki Skirzynecki. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme. The Russians made six tremendeous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time they made a desperate charge, which being directed against a newly raised regiment, caused some disorder and a partial retreat; the enemy perceiving this, sent immediately two regiments of cuirassiers, fresh troops, belonging to the recent reinforcement; both officers and men half drunk.

Diebitsch had thus prepared them for the desperate work he had cut out for their execution. They made a tremendeous attack, and for a moment succeeded in putting the new formed regiment into disorder, got round to their rear, among the wounded, ammunition, and peasants waggons; but the newly raised troops having promptly received the assistance of the Polish Lancers, as suddenly recovered from their panic, formed themselves again in order of battle, and the two regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were literally cut to pieces; only 20 prisoners, mostly officers, were made and only 30 made their escape to inform Gen. Diebitsch of their disaster.

Thus they suffered for their temerity by the loss of two regiments; the commander of one of the regiments was taken prisoner. The intention of General Diebitsch was, that they should penetrate the Polish line, and cut their way through to Warsaw; but they met their fate. This affair being so very decisive, the Russians left the field of battle, and retired again into their stong hold in the forest. The loss of the Russians on that day, was upwards of 15,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon taken, and 8 spiked. The loss of the Poles was great; the killed and wounded are reckoned about 5,000. This may be considered as a great victory gained by the Poles over the Russians, when you take into consideration the disproportion in numbers, and the immense strength of the Russian artillery. You may judge of the intrepid bravery of Chlopicki, when he had three horses shot under him on that memorable day, and was wounded in the foot, though not dangerously. He was obliegd to be carried off the field of battle. The colonel of the new Warsaw regiment was also wounded, and unfortunately was not with his men at the seventh charge of the Russians, which prevented the battle being so decidedly victorious. Prince Radziwill lost the valuable services of his right hand man, on the brave Chlopicki being wounded.

I yesterday paid the Polish soldiers a visit at the batteries at Praga; they were in good spirits. Since Friday every thing remains quiet—no fighting.—The conduct of Prince Radziwill is u-

niversally extolled: he has seen superior merit in General Skrzynecki, the third in command; the Prince proposed to resign in his favor, the second in command seconded the proposal, and we all look with confidence to Skrzynecki; all the inhabitants are now going to take the oath of allegiance to the present government.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette of the 26th ult. publishes the following report from the Commander-in-Chief of the active army, Marshal Diebitsch: although it contains only an account of the battle of the 20th ult. in sight of Milosua, it serves to verefy in some measure the statements from Warsaw, and proves that these were not drawn up with that spirit of exaggeration which might have been expected:—

"After having for two days pursued the rebels from Wengrow to Liw, Stanislawoue, and Okuniew, by the corps of General Baron Rosen, and on the road to Kaluzin, Minsk and Milosua, by the corps of General Count Phalin, a general battle ensued to-day, at 9 wrests from Praga. On coming out of the defiles upon the village of Grochow, the rebels, who had concentrated their whole force upon the two above-mentioned roads, met the head of the columns of General Baron Rosen and Count Phalen. At the commencement of the battle the nature of the ground not permitting any very considerable bodies to be opposed to the rebels, nor to display the whole line of battle, the head of the column of Count Phalen, which was the first attacked, sustained for some time a disadvantage. During three whole hours a single brigade of the Chasseurs of the 1st division of infantry and the 5th regiment of Chasseurs, a brigade of the 3d division of Hulans, and a very few field pieces, had to sustain the charges of two whole divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, sustained by 40 pieces of artillery; Count Phalen was at length obliged to retire about two wrests on the road to Milosna. I then ordered the commander of the artillery, General Souchozanet, to open a fire from an imposing number of guns, and directed General Count Toll to reconnoitre the position of the rebels as closely as possible. Count Toll reported to me that their whole efforts were directed against the right wing of the advanced guard of Count Phalen, probably with the design of preventing his junction with the column of Baron Rosen, against which they had opposed their first division of infantry, a division of Hulans, and a numerous artillery. Consequently, Count Toll sent him a reinforcement of troops and artillery that had just arrived. the advance guard of the first corps, the right wing of which was supported by the regiment of Ingria, and the centre by four pieces of artillery, and four other guns. As soon as I was informed of this determination, I hastened in person towards the head of our 2d division of infantry, in order to support this advanced guard; and after having strengthened the left wing by some battallions of this division, I gave orders to the half squadron of the regiment of Lubno Huzzars, which formed my escort, and the battallion of sappers, which also accompanied me, to fall upon the enemy, whose skirmishes were preparing to occupy the height immediately bordering on the road. From this moment the contest took another appearance, and we carried every thing before us. Count Toll led the right wing of the 1st corps. At the centre, and on the left wing, Count Phalen overthrew the rebels at every point, and the King of Wurtemburg's regiment of horse chasseurs, under my immediate orders, completely broke through the enemy's infantry, and occasioned them considerable loss taking Major Bortkiewicz and several other officers prisoners I was very ably seconded in the execution of all these dispositions by General Neidhart, Quarter Master-General of the army.—Not having received any reports from the commanders of the different corps, I am unable to lay before your Majesty all the details of this sanguinary contest, which begun at 8 wersts from Praga, in view of the inhabitants of Warsaw. All that we can learn from the prisoners is, that the whole of the rebel army, composed of 60,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 80 pieces of cannon, was engaged in this action. On our side, at the commencement of it, as I have before had the honor of stating to your Majesty, a very small number of our troops took part;—afterwards, when the reinforcement arrived and until its conclusion, less than the half of our army was employed; for neither the Guards, commanded by his Imperial Highness the Czarowitsch, nor the 3d division of Cuirassiers, nor the corps of Granadiers, came into the battle Our loss may be estimated at about 2000 men killed and wounded. Among the last, to our great regret, is the brave commander of the artillery, General Souschozanet, Major General Vlassoff, of the Cossacks, and Major General Afrossimoff, Colonel Bodisko, and some other officers were also wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, if we may judge by the number of killed left upon the field of battle. As soon as the reports and other particulars shall have been sent to me, I shall hasten to forward to your Imperial Majesty, a circumstantial detail of this battle, with an account of the previous movements."

POLISH PROCLAMATION.

The new Polish General Skrzynecki has published the following proclamation to the army:—

"Head-Quarters, Warsaw, Feb. 28.

"Soldiers, and brothers in arms,—God has certainly ordained that I should be your Chief. The Senate, the Chamber of Nobles, and the National Government, have honored me with that important charge, but which I cannot fulfil without your valour and assistance.

"Soldiers,—We have an enemy before us, proud of his good fortune, his forces, and the influence which he exercises in Europe; but, if on one side, his power appears formidable, on the other, the outrages which he has committed on us render him culpable in the eyes of God and man. Full of confidence in the Supreme Being and the sanctity of our cause, we can with confidence resist our enemy. Let us continue to repeat, we will die or conquer for our country; and in the annals of the world, we shall serve as an example to the defenders of sacred rights and the inviolability of nations; but if we cannot conquer our formidable enemy, we will not live to submit to one who has broken all faith towards us; and it is to this glory that I call you, we shall certainly accomplish if you second me with your valour, your submission, and promptitude to obey the orders which I shall give.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the National Army."

London, March 20.

Revolutionary Movements in Spain.—There are reports in circulation of an insurrection having broken out in Valencia, La Mancha, and Cadiz. The troops of the latter place have declared for Torrijos, and the Governor, Oliveira, has been assassinated by the people. The Madrid papers say, that this insurrection has been suppressed, but it is certain that Oliviera has been assassinated.

Colonial Trade.—On the 11th of March, in the House of Commons, Mr. Thompson said, in reference to the condition of intercourse between the U. States and the British Colonies, the first altercation he meant to make was that of the duty upon flower; and he would propose a duty of five shillings in place of six, and that the more to benefit the shipping interest of this country. The next article was to continue the duty on shingles as it had been in 1825. He proposed, in the next place, the duty on staves at 23s and 29s in the place of the former duty of 1822, which he considered, under all the circumstances of the case, would be a considerable improvement to our West India trade. In pitch pine and white and yellow pine timber he made some altercations, with the view of relieving the West Indies. The only other altercations he had made in the schedule had been with respect to beef and pork. These articles, by his plan, would be subjected to the same duties when imported indirectly as when imported directly.—He proposed, therefore, to move the omission of the old schdule, and the insertion of that, the substance of which he had stated to the house. The motion was agreed to.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Paris, March 12th.—(Private Correspondence.)—I have just received the important news of the formation of the new French Ministry, finished at 2 o'clock this day by the King at the Palais Royal, and ordered to be inserted in the Moniteur of to-morrow, (Sunday.) I say this news is important; because the change this day made is for "a peace" ministry, How the new machine will work in these tempestuous times, it is too soon to inquire. The premier is a man of sound judgement, entirely pacific in his views, but naturally of an irritable and impatient temper, amidst a host of solid and excellent qulities. Baron Louis is likewise irritable, but reflection and the necessity of standing well together in such times as these will probably moderate shades of opinion in the cabinet. The positive acceptance of the Marine by de Rigny, is not at this moment known; he is the nephew of Baron Louis, and the offer is made to him by the Council; there can be no doubt of his accepting it.

Paris, March 14—The Moniteur of this day announces officially the following appointments:

1. M. Casimer Perier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

2 Baron Louis, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Laffite, whose resignation is accepted.

3. M. Barthe, to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

4. Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the the room of M. Laffite.

5. Count D'Argout, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

6. Vice Admiral De Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

It was reported in London that Sir Walter Scott had a paralytic attack.

An earthquake was felt at Dover and vicinity on the night of March 2d.

The celebrated Rev. Robert Hall, of Bristol died about the 7th of March.—He was buried on the 9th.

Paris, March 11.—An extraordinary courier from Vienna was received yesterday by Count d'Apponey.—It is affirmed that, among the despatches brought by this courier, there is an order signed by Prince Metternich, which enjoins Count d'Apponey, in case the Government of Louis Philip should consider the intervention of Austria in affairs of Italy as illegal, immediately to require his pasports, and to quit the capitol of France without delay.

London, March 19, (evening.)—German papers to the 12th inst. reached us this morning, but they do not contain any material fact. According to a letter from Cracow, the Polish army had quit the right bank of the Vistula on the 1st inst., after setting fire to Praga, but they left 5,000 men to defend tete-depont. The number of wounded men in Warsaw is stated to amount to 18,000, and there is scarcely a private house which does not contain some. These papers do not give any further accounts respecting the insurrection in Italy. A private letter from Milan, however, says that the Austrian troops had not yet entered Parma and Modena. It is stated from Mayence that the Plenipotentiary sent from the Neitherlands upon the subject of the free navigation of the Rhine had yielded to the objections made by the French Government; and it was considered probable that the treaty with that object would be speedily concluded. The Russians have lost since they entered the country, in killed and wounded at least 15,000 men, and the Poles about 5,000 or 6000.

London, March 20.—Things are coming to an issue between Belgium and Holland. The latter has sent fresh troops to Luxumburg, and the Governor has ordered the inhabitants to return to their allegiance, by the 5th of next month. The people, however, have declared for an union with Belgium, and the new Regent has declared that he will support them. We do not see, therefore, how a fresh conflict can be avoided.

Feb. 21.—It is now under the walls of Warsaw that our army is every day fighting. Gen Diebitsch is at the head of the Russian masses; which marched by the routs of Siedler and Wengrow.—The Polish army, unable to resist these masses, has been concentrated, since the 17th, around Praga. The Russians are strongly established in the forests, situated at a little distance. They accept partial combats without wishing for a general engagement. The Poles endeavoring to draw them into the plain, but then they retire into the woods, where the cavalry cannot pursue them, and where they are besides protected by a formidable artillery. In these different battles the advantage is always on the side of the Poles; but it is to be feared that numbers will at last prevail. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men. Several hundreds of prisoners have been brought to the city, along with about 1000 wounded Poles.

The Polish General Dwenicki, who, after a brilliant engagement, passed the Vistula at Gora, to stop the march of the Prince of Wurtumberg, has had with him near Koziennice, a battle, in which he repulsed him, and took several cannon. The Prince is under the orders of another Russian General, named Kerutz; but no other is mentioned but himself. He is the horror of Poland, because he was born in Poland, and because he deserted, at the insurrection, a brigade of Polish lancers, whom he commanded, although he is the nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski.

It is impossible to paint the heart-rending spectacle which Warsaw presented on the 10th. The anxiety produced by the battle, which was seen from all points commanding the Vistula, and the zeal of the inhabitants standing round the waggons of the wounded to offer them assistance. The work of erecting the interior barricades was interrupted, and it is thought that if the Polish army, yielded to numbers, and is finally driven back this unfortunate city will only attempt a useless resistance, the consequence of which terrify the imagination.

The force of the Russian army before Praga is not exactly known.

Praga was burning the whole day on the 26th; a proclamation from the National Government promises that the unfortunate inhabitants shall be indemnified. The preceding day, in the midst of the battle at Grochow, it was reported here for a time that Praga was taken by the enemy.

Paris.—General Deibitsch offered a reward of 500 ducats to any one who could deliver up to him a student of the university, or of the miltary school, and 2000 ducats for each member of the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guards of Warsaw have been employed to collect the arms left by the Russians upon the field of battle, and they picked up sufficient for 6000 men.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian ambassador, amidst cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the members of which they assailed with insulting and sedicious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however, appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day.—The new administration, it is true is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of the people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

LATER STILL FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston on Saturday the 16th inst. of the ship American, London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th of March, were received.

France. Popular opinion in France is represented as setting strongly against the peace policy of the New French Cabinet, and it was believed that public sentiment would finally compel Louis Phillippe to draw out the army in opposition to the measures of the Holy Alliance.

The London Chronicle of 22d March says—"The French papers of Saturday, contain the very important proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, in the sitting of the 18th. The new President of the Council then laid before the Chamber the principles upon which the new Cabinet mean to act. He announced a determination to act with more firmness in the mutainance of order, and to propose laws calculated to repress violence and sedition.

"We maintain, said he, that no foreign power has the right to interfere, by force of arms in the internal affairs of other nations; but is this, at the same time, to declare, that we will interpose with our arms, wherever this principle is not respected? This would be an interference, though of a different nature; it would be to compel all Europe to follow the same idea. This interpretation of the principle of non-intervention would serve as a cloak to the spirit of conquest. We will sustain the principle by negociation; but no nation has a right to force us to take up arms in her cause."

The following extract from M. Sebastiani's speech possesses great interest. He said,—"I come now to the question of peace and war. In laying down a generous principle, France never pretended thst the principle was a *casus belli*—[general laughter.] It never could have entered into the thought of rational men that France would thereby deprive herself of considering, before she made war, whether it was for her honor and dignity to declare it. The entrance of the Austrians into Modena is, we are told, a cause for war. Gentleman, we know when war commences, but we know not when it will finish. When we speak of the assurances of peace that are given to us, it is replied, the powers deceive you;—you will have war in all its fury! No, if such was their calculation, they would deceive themselves—[laughter]; for they would be forced to assume the offensive, and all the coalitions would come but to expire, for the soil of the country would not be long polluted by their presence. The only war that you would have it in your power to make, would be a war of invasion; and have you calculated gentlemen, what it would cost, were it necessary for us to cross Piedmond or the Rhine? As to the affairs of Italy, I will merely say, that the Bolognese themselves violated the principle of non-intervention, by forcing Modena, which still defended itself, to capitulate. It is not without regret that I bring this reproach against them [sensations.] I cannot enter into more ample details on this subject, for negociations have been set on foot, from which the veil cannot be drawn aside without danger. We will make war, gentlemen, when the honor, and dignity of France shall require it; but when we are told that we are called to defend all the nations that shake off the yoke of oppression, that we are condemned to shed for them the blood of our children, and to waste our treasures, it is seeking to involve us in an eternal war; and I hope that this does not enter into the intentions of either the Chamber or of the country, [cheers from the centres.]

Gen. Lafayette thought it was the dignity and the interest of France to support the principles she had laid down. I would ask the minister for foreign affairs whether he has not written that France would never consent to see the Austrian forces enter Italy?

M. Sebastiani made a sign in the affirmative.—[Strong sensation,]

Gen. Lafayette—I would inquire what he understands by the words 'France will never consent.'

Gen. Sebastiani—'Not to consent, and not to make war, are very different things'—[laughter on the left. Gen. Lamarque shrugged up his shoulders, and another member exclaimed ''tis pitiful.']

M. de Schonea; 'Tis a word without meaning.

Gen. Lafayette: The words 'I will not consent' signified in the eyes of the French people, 'I will prevent your doing it.' For some time a strange abuse has been made of words. After having confounded the partisans of the popular Throne with Republicans, we are now divided into the partisans of war and the portisans of peace. This manner of thus accusing one another must be renounced. I would again ask the minister whether he endeavored to throw any hindrance into the way of the Austrians entering Italy.

Mr Sebastiani replied, that negociations being on foot, the secrets of them could not be revealed.

In the course of the discussion, Gen. Lafayette read a number of documents found among the papers of the Grand Duke Constantine, at Warsaw, with a view to show that Russia had only been driven from her intention to make war against France, by the revolution in Poland, and that the Poles were really the advanced guard of the French. These documents seem to convey almost any other idea than it was merely intended to coerce the Belgians. The extent of the interference of France, at a time like this, is, as we have more than once observed, a problem of difficult solution.—All Europe is now in a state of insurrection. The principle of the revolution of July is now applied in Italy, in Spain, and in Poland; Switzerland and Belgium have already been revolutionised; Germany even has had its movements. Ought France to consider herself bound to support the revolution every where by her blood? The government says no; but what say the people? Whether the government or the war party in Paris speak the sentiments of the nation, will be seen ere long.

Poland.—The Poles have had another battle with the Russians. The Liverpool Courier of 23d March says:—"The struggles of the Poles have done them great credit. The Russians have been frustrated in their plans, and obliged to make new arrangements for attacking Warsaw, amidst the swamps and inundations of the Vistula. So far a most righteous cause has triumphed; but the hope of ultimate deliverance, we fear, there is no reasonable ground to indulge. Such is the might of Russia, and such the nature of the country, which presents few advantages to cover the weakness of inferior numbers."

The following extract from a letter dated Konigsberg, 11th March is the latest intelligence the papers contain;

"It now appears that the Russians have met with a more obstinate resistance from the Poles than they expected; and according to our information, it appears that it is the wish of the Emperor of Russia to save Warsaw from destruction. The information we have just received states, that an armistice has been concluded between the Poles and the Russians, and we are anxiously waiting the result."

A paragraph under date--*Polish Frontiers*, March 9, says—"According to the latest accounts a considerable Russian corps had entered Plock, but has not been able to pass the Vistula, because the ice is too weak."

London, March 22.—*Entry of the Austrians into Italy—Battle between the Austrians and Italians.*—By the Marquis of Anglesey, Captain Weeks, at Southampton on the 20th from Havre, we have received the following important information:—"The Austrians have entered Ferrara and Capri after a battle of nine hours, which the Italian patriots sustained with great perseverance. A first bulletin has been published by the Austrian General, upon this military advantage."

Tunis, March 10.—The Gazette Piedmontese gives, under the head of Milan, March 8, the account of the passage of the Po, on the 5th, by the Modnese and Austrian troops, under Baron Gippert, —of the defeat of the insurgents, on their flight to Nori, which was taken by the Imperial troops; then comes the account of the passing of the Po, on the night of the 5th, by the troops under Pince Bentheim, and of their entrance into Ferrara without resistance; in consequence of which, the chiefs of the revolutionary government had fled, and a new provisional government, consisting of the Chevalier Baratolli, and Counts Fotts and Crispi, to act in the name of his Holiness, till the arrival at Ferrara of Major Asquari, whom his Holiness has appointed prolegate.

Modena was not in possession of the Austrians on the 10th. The Modonese asked for a general amnesty. On the same day, fermentations prevailed at Bologna, where there were two distinct parties;—the youths and the patriots were for marching against the enemy;—the moderate party were for submitting.

Dyspeptic Ostrich.—The digestive powers of the Ostrich are well known. A fellow was exhibiting one, eating nails gravel-stones, &c. and being asked if it was never sick, replied, "*Never but once, and then the fool eat some plaguy cucumbers.*

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

FOREIGN NEWS.—A large part of our paper this week is filled with European intelligence, which will be very interesting to our readers. All the friends of liberty and freedom have an interest in the events which now agitate the European nations. "Liberty or death," seems to be the motto under which the whole Polish nation have taken up arms. The Commander in Chief of the Polish army, Skrzynecki, uses noble language in his address to the people, and the people seem to possess the same noble spirit of their commander—to live free, or die rather than be slaves. The friends of liberty are waiting with impatience the final result of their present struggle with a despotic foe. The Poles have covered themselves with glory. May an all wise providence deliver them from the bondage to which they have for years been subjected, and the time soon come when all other nations that are now inslaved by despots, be delivered and become the possessors of that liberty to which all are entitled by their birth.

The following are the full returns of votes given for members of Congress in Connecticut.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN		JACKSON	
Barber	11083	Toucey	5039
Ellsworth	10291	Haley	4881
Huntington	10367	Minor	5441
Ingersoll	11027	Hollabird	4159
Storrs	10213		
Young	14559		

☞ We have received an extra sheet of the American Sentinel (printed in Philadelphia) containing some three thousand names for the call of a Jackson Town meeting. The paper says that several hundred names more were received but could not be inserted for want of room. Giving the Jackson party credit for five thousand names, (including foreigners, twaddlers, &c. &c. which we presume they obtained by great exertions) and allowing fifteen thousand voters for the city and county of Philadelphia, who will have the ten thousand majority of votes cast? So much exertion to sustain a sinking cause, is a SURE sign of the state of their party.

We would ask the Editor of the New York Amulet why it is that his paper is not forwarded more regularly?

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Mr. Joseph Adams was last night awakened by the sound of a loud noise which resembled scuffling, groans, like one in the agonies of death, and a tremendous crash of glass in the third story of his house, (Danforth street) all of which appeared to come from the chamber where his son, about 13 years of age slept. He arose from his bed to ascertain the cause of this disturbance. His first suspicions were that some person or persons had broken inro the house, who were attempting to commit murder or to plunder property.

Mr. Adams went up stairs as soon as possible into the chamber occupied by his son. The bed he found unoccupied, the room in some disturbance, and the window sash broken to pieces. Looking out of the window, he saw his child standing on the ground, who, on being spoken to, answered in his usual tone of voice as though nothing had happened. The father ran down stairs immediately, and found the boy bleeding in both arms, approaching the front door to enter the house. The first words that struck the ears of the agonized parent were "Father, my arms are broken." The boy was immediately taken into the house; a physician was called; and on examination, it appeared that the only injury sustained was the laceration of the fleshy part of both arms!

The account that the son gives, is, that while dreaming, it appeared that some person had come into his chamber with the intention of murdering him.—Affrighted, he jumped out of bed and seemed to defend himself for a while with a chair, but finding this defence unsuccessful, and the assailant pressing onward with greater force, he made an attempt to escape by the window.

First, he run his arm through the glass but this hole not being large enough to jump through he took the chair, and beating the whole sash to pieces immediately jumped out of the third story window to the ground. Strange to tell, not a bone was fractured. Though he fell on a picket gate, and though the gate was literally broken to pieces. yet the only injury he sustained was the laceration of his arms. He is now doing well.

Portland Adv.

The U. S. Bank.—Two great Jackson States are now at swords' points on this great question. The Pennsylvania Legislature have passed a resolve approving the institution, and requesting its continuance. The New-York Legislature (the Senate concurring 17 to 13) have passed a resolve 'that the *present* charter ought not to be renewed.' One of the editors of the Enquirer says, "he has never doubted the constitutionality nor the usefulness of such an institution;" with a modification of its powers and privileges,—from which avowel we conclude the Bank will out-live the storm, the message of the President to the contrary.—*Portland Advertiser.*

In the late New York election about 25,000 votes were given. The result in the several wards show a decided decline in the Tammany party

MONTPELIER, Vt. April 5.

Loss of the Mail and loss of Lives.

The Burlington mail due at this place on Thursday last, did not arrive. On Friday, Mr. Church the driver, came on and brought the painful intelligence that on Thursday, about 6 o'clock, P. M. as he and five others were attempting to cross Onion river, at Richmond, near the meeting-house, the boat upset and precipitated all the men and both mails into the stream. Three of the men were daowned—Mr. Thomas Bennet, of Bolton, Mr. Heman Russel and Mr. Lauender Lapham, of Richmond.—Mr. Church swam to the shore, and the remaining two saved themselves by clinging to the boat; Mr. Bennet is said to have been alive when taken from the water, but expired in a short time. The body of Mr. Russel has been found.—But that of Mr. Lapham, and both mails remained undiscovered on Saturday last.

HINTS TO GARDINERS, AND FARMERS.—To accelerate the maturity of melons, spread under and around them a bed of pulverized charcoal, about two inches thick.

In the fall the leaves that fall from the trees, should be raked in heaps and suffered to decay, they make a valuable manure for the garden.

Land should never be allowed to become hard and encrusted upon the surface; on the contrary, it should be stirred frequently even in *very dry weather*, so as to keep the soil light and open.—The effect will be, such lands will absorb like a sponge, the falling dews, which will refresh and invigorate vegetables growing upon it. Heat likewise rarifies the moisture under the soil and causes it to ascend to the surface. When dews fall upon a hard surface they do not penetrate it, but remain, and are evaporated by the morning sun.

Charcoal dust spread on the bed will prevent the grub and mouldiness in onions.

The Jeffersonian says, "we do not assert the apportionment is so *perfect* in all its parts that no change could be made in any instance for the better!" That's a small concession, but the Jeffersonian would come nearer the fact to say—that the apportionment is so bad, that a change could with difficulty be made for the worse. From head to foot, 'tis a sovereign gerrymander.—*Adv'r.*

MARRIED,

In this village, on Sunday morning last, by Henry Rust Esq. Mr Solomon Tracy of Rome, to Miss Arvilla S. Woodman, of this village.

In Gilead, by Moses Mason Jr. Esq., Mr Isaac C. Cross of Bethel, to Miss Sally Kimball of Gilead.

In Newry, Mr. Sargent Bean of Letter B. to Miss Anna Smith of Newry.

In Greenwood, Mr. John P. Scribner of Gilead, to Miss Betsey Cross of Greenwood.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--SWEDEN.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1829, in the respective sums following, viz:—

	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	State, County, town.	School house Tax.
Elias Berry, No. 1	5	100	$300	1,30	5,65	

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Calvin Powers Esq., in said Sweden, at four of the clock in the afternoon on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges

Dated at said Sweden, the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1831.

PERLEY STEVENS, Collector as aforesaid.

41

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber, to his astonishment, finds that some druggists are vending a *spurious Eye-Water*, under the name of "Thompson's Eye-Water." As it is highly important that the public should be fully guarded against this *dangerous* imposition, he therefore offers the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction, the person or persons, who shall make and vend this spurious Eye-Water.

The spurious Eye-Water is now distinguished by a yellow and sometimes by a white label on the outside wrapper, bearing the signature of JOSHUA S. LEE, who has had the hardihood, also to wrap around each phial the subscriber's copy of directions and certificates, as his own.

N. B. The genuine Thompson's Eye Water bears on the outside wrapper of each Phial, a red label, containing his printed CAUTION against impositon, with the signature "I. Thompson," of N. London, Conn. in the hand writing of the subscriber, inventor and sole proprietor. ISAAC THOMPSON.

☞ The genuine Eye Water having proved throughout the U. States and West Indies, effectual in curing the most severe cases of weak and inflamed eyes—Printers who copy the above notice into their papers, for three or four weeks, will contribute to the interests of humanity. If this alone be not a sufficient incouragement to publish the above, or their papers containing it, being sent to me by mail, they shall receive one dollar from me, or my authorized agents.

New-London, Jan. 1, 1831. 41

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

Cart Wheels, &c.

FOR sale cheap, one pair of White Oak CART WHEELS—4 Woolen Wheels—an assortment of Joiners' Tools—1 Sword—2 Epaulets—2 Brass Pistols—1 sash—1 Feather—2 Military Hats—1 Belt—which will be sold low at a great bargain if appplied for soon.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 19. 44

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

COMIC MIRROR:

Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED *Caricatures, Sketches, and Comic Engravings, combining all the interest and spirit of the Domestic and Foreign Comic Annuals, and Laughable Drolleries.*

PRICE ONLY $1,50 PER ANN.

The public have how before them the Prospectus of a work of which Wit and Humor, are to constitute the principal ingredients. The publisher has observed the avidity with which productions of similar pretensions, are sought after, notwithstanding their leaden attempts at wit have been disfigured by coarse vulgarity, and too often evinced an utter disregard of decency, unmindful that

Immodest words, admit of no defence,
For want of decency, is want of sense.

The favorable disposition which the public have so constantly manifested towards similar attempts to amuse and entertain, has convinced the publisher that a well conducted and pleasing *melange* of Wit and Humor, will be extensively patronized. Under this impression he has made extensive arrangements, to procure at great cost, the best productions of a humorous nature both at home and abroad, including the comic works of Hood, Cruikshank, and other genuine sons of Comus; the Looking Glass, an amusing and unique affair, with numerous other laughable and mirth-inspiring subjects.

It is impossible, nor shall we think of attempting to give in a mere prospectus, an adequate idea of the variety and spirit which it shall be the constant aim to infuse into the pages of the COMIC MIRROR. It will be satisfactory, however, to show, by the testimony of the most distinguished physician, that invalids of almost every description will derive benefit, from our labours; particularly those who are afflicted with weak nerves, lowness of spirits, and complaints of a dyspeptic or billious nature. To these our work will prove invaluable, and the smile of good humor which will brighten the countenance, and the sense of inward satisfaction and self-placency which will assuredly put our patients in the best of humor with themselves and with the world, will induce them to throw forthwith, their bottles, pills, and "physic to the dogs."

We can only specify among the general and diversified topics of the future pages of the work:

Touches at the Pride, Whims and Follies of the Times, in which the lash of satire will be used with unsparing severity; but always in such general terms, and with such perfect good nature, as to give no cause of personal offence.

Humors and vagaries of the Police Office, where human nature is exhibited in its true colours, and vice exposed in its naked deformity, only that the beacon may serve as a warning to the dissolute and vicious.

Doings of Folks about Town; the Ways of the World, and Peeps behind the Curtain; Caricatures; Tales of Humor; Sketches of Wit, and anecdotes of Celebrated Characters, men of Fancy and Fashion, who have nothing else to do but to entertain their neighbors, and inspire others with their flashes of Wit and merriment, which is "wont to set the table in a roar."

The whole will be illustrated by numerous Comic Engravings, executed at great expense, and which of themselves will furnish an inexhaustable fund of amusement, and may, better than any thing else, be taken up on a dull rainy day, or serve to beguile an hour which would otherwise pass heavily away.

TERMS.—Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the publication of this singular and entirely unique work, the publisher has determined to put the subscription at the very lowest price at which it can possibly be afforded, confidently relying on an extensive patronage for remuneration. It will be published every other week, at only $1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Agents will be allowed a commission of fifteen per cent. on all remittances. No unpaid letters or orders without the amount of subscription will receive any attention, as the expense of the publication and the lowness of the subscription, will not warrant the publisher in doing otherwise.

Address S. R. KRAMER.

April 5, 1831, Philadelphia.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which invole injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT of STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprizes judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of reading matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at a moderate price.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, pay half yearly in advance

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy GRATIS.

All communications concerning this paper to be addressed post paid) to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,

No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors if known,	No. of Lots	Range	Tax 1830	Deficient highway tax 1829
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Ebenezer Newman	1	13	1,80	
Samuel White North half	1	15	" 84	
Samuel White Jr. South half	1	15	" 60	
Unknown	3	17	2,16	
Unknown, West half	3	16	" 48	
Andros Holman	2	9	60	
David Dunlap Esq.	2	11	48	
Roger Merrill Esq.	2	15	48	3,75
do.	3	12	" 96	
Bowman & Haskell	4	9	" 60	6,80
Staples and Cary	4	16	" 48	
do.	4	17	1,80	
do.	5	16	" 48	
do.	5	17	2,40	
do	6	16	" 48	
Josiah Perham	13	6	2,28	
Jesse H. Saunders	10	2	" 36	
Wm. Bowley	2	8	" 72	" 69
do. undivided part	2	10	" 24	
Unknown	6	3	1,20	
Harvey Wait	1	22	" 36	
Unknown, north part	7	12	" 60	
Unknown	3	9	" "	5,44

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Daniel Storer Esq. in said Carthage, at one o'clock in the afternoon on Monday the first day of August next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. WILLIAM HUNT, Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at Carthage, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1831. 43

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of icvilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever:—shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of stength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remdies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

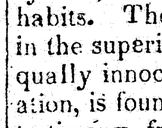
Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy *when they must not be taken*:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders. in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price $1.50 a box. 1

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

Carding Machine.



FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY.

March 28th, 1831. 43

JUST published and for sale at this office,

A Friendly Letter to the Rev. ADAM WILSON, on the mode of Baptism. By Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, of South Paris, Me. 36 pages.

April 19.

POETRY.

THE WIFE.

The following lines were written under the print of a Monument, bearing the words

'TO A WIFE.'

I knew her when a playful girl,
With sunny cheek and brow—
Her flowing hair and glossy curl
I well remember now.
For her I pluck'd the sweetest flower—
The earliest of the fruit,
And sought rich shells upon the shore,
To string about her lute.

I saw her when the simple days
Of childhood all were o'er—
As unaffected in her ways,
And perfect as before:
She was the brightest gem I met
Within the halls of mirth;
And every feature was so sweet,
I deem'd her not of earth.

Next I beheld her with a wreath
Of fairest flowers allied;
And brilliants sparkling bright beneath,
As if she were a bride.
Her fairy form and buoyant air
Bespoke a spirit free—
And graceful as the gossamer
She passed away from me.

I saw her next in holy hour
Float up the sacred aisle,
And with the *faithless* kneel before
The alter for awhile!
I saw the priest, the book, the ring,
And heard the vows they spake!
I knew he did a heartless thing,
And vow'd but to forsake.

With hasty step I saw her go
In splendor to her home—
Without a shade of present woe,
Or fear for time to come;—
But oh, the change! Her laughing eye
Retained its lustre not—
For he who shared her destiny
Became a loathsome sot!

I left her—and sought fortune's hand
In places far away—
But dream'd of *her*—a pearl in sand;
A jewel broken—cast away!
I came again—my heart was rent;
She was not then in life!
I only found a Monument
Engraven—"TO A WIFE." MAINE.

From the Saco Democrat.

SACO FALLS.

The waters roll with rapid course
In all the majesty of pow'r;
Now rageing with a whirlpool's force
Like human passion, in its hour.

The grandure of the falling wave,
The sounding of the cat'ract's voice;
Speaks of the pow'r our Maker gave—
To the misterious rapids course.

I've gazed upon the troubled main,
And watch'd the melancholy sea;
I've seen the ocean wild again,
And sparkling with its brilliancy.

Yet never in that fearful hour,
Amid the booming water's roar;
Have I beheld the torrent's pow'r,
As seen about the SACO shore.

Here we behold in scornful play,
The rapid stream that knows no rein;
Now falling like a thing of prey,
To seek its element again.

It comes with hoarse, and sullen roar,
While every drop like diamonds shine;
Proclaiming to the WOODED SHORE,
THE HAND THAT MADE US IS DIVINE"

A VERMONTER.—If we may believe one half of the anecdotes told of Vermonters, they must be a shrewd people. The following is a fact.

A few winters since, one of those sons of the mountain stopped at a public house in Massachusetts, on his way to Boston, with the produce of his farm.—When his horses and himself were sufficiently refreshed, he drew a purse from his pocket, formed from the skin of a weasel, and made known his desire of discharging his bill. Mine host looked wishfully at the silver, as it escaped from its singular confinement; but turning resolutely from the temptation, he said.—"Look here, Mister, there is a turnpike gate a few rods ahead; the man who tends it told a traveller that my house was not fit for a hog pen, and thus lost me a customer. Now if you will get through that gate without paying toll, I won't charge you a cent for what you have had." "Agreed," said the Vermonter, returning his money to the weasel skin, and the weasel skin to his pocket—"I'll do it, or pay you double."—He was soon under way and all who heard the bargain sallied forth to watch the progress of the adventurer. The Vermonter urged his horses into something of a pace before arriving at the gate, which was open; and though apparently endeavoring to obey the summons of the toll-gatherer, by reining in his steeds, he allowed them to carry him some feet beyond the gate before bringing them to a stand; then rising up and turning about in his sleigh, bawled out, "There, landlord! don't you see I am fairly through without paying,"—and again lugging forth his weasel skin, was about to satisfy the man of tolls. The letter of the contract was indeed fulfilled. The man of bottles looked blank, and sneaked away to his bar, muttering to himself, "What a fool I was! I might have known he'd play some trick on me; I never knew a Vermonter at a loss yet.'

Upon explaining the matter to the toll gatherer, he insisted upon his passing on free of expense.

A GUIDE TO EMIGRANTS.—The editor of the Western Pioneer, a Baptist minister, is preparing a book of about 200 pages, which may serve as a guide to western emigrants. It will contain a general view of the western country;—but a particular and statistical account of Illinois and the adjacent parts. It is to be published this spring, by Lincoln & Edmands, Boston. Mr. Peck has resided in Illinois and Missouri for more than 14 years, and travelled much over the settled parts of the same; and is able to give correct information on most subjects which persons desirous of emigrating may wish to know. He has on file nearly one hundred letters of inquiry, from friends and strangers in the old states, which he cannot answer in the same way. He says: "A spirit for emigration, beyond all former parallel, is awakened in the old states, especially since the *resolution* and the efforts of the American Sunday School Union to establish a Sunday School in every settlement in the Valley of the Mississippi."

William Penn on marriage.—Never marry but for love—but see that thou lovest what is lovley. If love be not thy chief motive thou wilt soon grow weary of a marriage state, and stray from thy promise, to search out pleasure in forbidden places. It is the difference between love and passion, that this is fixed, that is volatile. They that marry for money, cannot have the true satisfaction of marriage, the requisite means being wanting. O how sordid man has grown!—Man, the noblest creature in the world! As a god on earth, the image of Him that made us—thus to mistake earth for heaven and gold for God.

African Ideas of Beauty.—Mungo Park relates, that the ladies of Bondou, after a careful survey, approved of his external appearance, with the exception of the two deformities of a white skin and a high nose; but for these they were kindly disposed to make allowance, being as they believed produced by the false taste of his mother who had bathed him in milk, when young, and by pinching his nose, raised it to its present absurd height.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Hospitality is one of the first christian duties. The beast retires to his shelter, and the bird flies to its nest; but helpless man can only find refuge from his fellow creature. The greatest stranger in this world was he that came to save it. He never had an house, as if willing to see what hospitality was left remaining amongst us.

New 25 and 5 cent peices have been issued from the mint, much handsomer than the old ones. They are much thicker, and the motto 'E. Pluribus Unum,' is omitted, not having been at any time directed by the act of Congress regulating the coins.

No nation issues handsomer coin than the United States.

According to a decision in a New Orleans court, a white man may shoot at black children for $200 a shot—provided he only wounds and does not kill them. This is about the sum a white man has to pay in England, for shooting a hare, or patridge on his own ground.

A tailor in Catham-Sreet, New-York, advertises for 20 or 30 seamstresses, and offers SEVEN CENTS each, for making shirts.

A saw mill, box and shingle machine were burnt in Poland on Friday last—loss $3000

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT for the prosecution and accessaries in Felonies.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That if any person shall counsel, hire or otherwise procure the commission of a felony, and any other person shall by means thereof commit the same, whether it be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any statute or statutes, made or hereafter to be made, the person so counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be indicted and convicted, aither as an accessary *before* the fact to the principal felon, or *after* the conviction of the pricipal felon, or may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice, and be punished in the same manner as any accessary before the fact to the same felony, if convicted as an accessary may be punished.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the offence of the person so counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring, howsoever indicted, may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished by any court, which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felon, in the same manner as if such offence had been committed at the same place, as the principal felony, although such offence may have been committed either on the high seas, or at any place on land, whether within or without the limits of this State; and if the principal felony shall have been committed within the body of any county, and the offence of counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring, shall have been committed within the body of any other county, the last mentioned offence may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either of said counties.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall become accessary to the fact, to any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any statute or statutes, made or hereafter to be made, the person so becoming an accessary after the fact, may be indicted and convicted, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice, and the offence of the person so becoming an accessary AFTER the fact, may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished, by any court having jurisdiction to try the principal felon; and if the principal felony shall have been committed within the body of any county, and the act, by reason whereof any person shall become an accessary to such felony, shall have been committed within the body of any other county, the offence of such accessary may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in either of said counties.

[Approved by the Governor March 17, 1831.]

AN ACT additional to an Act establishing the Court of Common Pleas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, no Judge of the Court of Common Pleas shall hold more than one term in the same county within this State in the same year, unless obliged so to do on account of the sickness, or unavoidable absence of the Judge whose duty it may be to hold the same.

[Approved by the Governor March 29, 1831.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the Goods and Estate of PHILIP PITTS, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the thirtieth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at my dwelling-house in said Livermore, under license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate &c. within and for said County, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges—A piece of land containing about fifteen acres, which the said Pitts purchased of Harvy Wood Esq. by deed and which is situated south of my orchard and on the County road leading to Hallowell, upon which is a fine building spot, will be first exposed for sale, including the reversion of the widow's dower. If the sale of the premises aforesaid does not produce said sum, so much of the tract of land which the said deceased purchased of his father Ebenezer Pitts by deed and is situated on the road leading from my house to Chenery's Mills, and is known by the name of "lubber land," will be sold, as will make up said deficiency. Terms of payment to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ZEBULON NORTON, } Administrator on said Estate.
Livermore, March 16, 1831. 41

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

CONSIDERATIONS on CURRENCY and BANKING system of the United States, by Albert Gallatin.

TALES of a GRANDFATHER, being stories taken from the history of France, by Sir Walter Scott.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, by the Right honorable Sir James Macintosh, member of Parliament.

VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES of Columbus, by WASHINGTON IRVING.

April 12.

Cow Cabbage.

JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.

Boston, March 2.

White Mulberry Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830.—Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

April 12.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.

THE CONSTELLATION,

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at $3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.
New-York, Febuary 18, 1831.

**Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street,

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans; Lima, or Sabata Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (TRUE SORT) Early turniprooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (FOR PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orrange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do.; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Head Lettuce; Early Silisia do; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do.; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stote Turnip;

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European orgin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's **CAPS**, Travelling **TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS**, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,
Exchange-Street, No. **3**, Deering's Buildings,
PORTLAND. 15

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

☞*Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.*

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALL.
Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL,

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1,50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of may, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissett's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

☞At least ONE of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured. EDMUND MORRIS,
January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St.
Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 *or more* royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volum of about 600 pages. Price $2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botony; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, *the Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of *any periodical in the United States.*

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Andelade, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The Febuary No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, Light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price $2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞*Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

☞All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER. must be addressed to the publisher, ☞POST PAID.☜